PUBLIC HEALTH

Achievements in the First, Second & Third Plan periods

FIRST PLAN

Against a target of starting 22 Health Units in ex-Mysore Area, 14 were sanctioned. Seven Primary Health Units and eight Maternity and Child Health Centres were established as part of the Plan Schemes in Bombay-Karnatak area.

Malaria Control as part of the Nation-wide Malaria Control Programme was started in the year 1953 Before the merger of Bellary, there were five units in the State each covering about one million population. One more unit was sanctioned in 1955 to cover Bellary District also.

In the integrated areas of Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad and Coorg 6.6 Malaria Control Units were functioning.

The B.C.G. Vaccination Programme covered the entire ex-Mysore State excepting some areas in the Districts of Chickmagalur, Kolar and Tumkur. This Programme was also in progress in Bombay and Hyderabad-Karnatak areas.

SECOND PLAN

One hundred and forty-nine Primary Health Centres, 12 District Health Laboratories, 10 Leprosy Subsidiary Centres, 17 Urban and 8 Rural Family Planning Centres were established. Three Family Planning Training Centres, one each at Bangalore, Mysore and Mangalore, were established. The scheme of grant-in-aid to men and women undergoing Family Planning operations and also to doctors engaged in private practice and performing these operations, was sanctioned as an incentive to popularise the scheme.

The Combined Rural Health and Nursing Project was linked with subsidiary plan of operation No. 7 and a project known as Project India No. 143 was in operation from the year 1958. Under this Plan, the Health Services were strengthened and the training programmes for para Health personnel and also for inservice-training of Health Personnel were developed with UN CEF assistance on the technical advice of the World Health Organization.

The National Malaria Control Programme was switched over to Malaria Eradication Programme with effect from 1st July 1958. During this year, Surveillance activities for intensive case finding so as to provide for effective treatment of cases detected and D.D.T. Spraying operations were continued. The State had in all 19.13 units under this programme.

The National Filaria Control Unit, started in South Kanara District by the Government of Madras before reorganisation, was continued.

The Pilot Project for eradication of Small-Pox was undertaken in the year 1960.61. On the basis of experience gained through the Pilot

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Project in Bijapur District, National Small-Pox Eradication Campaign has been introduced in the Third Plan.

The training programmes started duing the Second Plan period are as under:—

(i) Health Visitor Training Centre with an annual intake capacity of 30 candidates;
(ii) Eight Auxiliary Nurse Midwife Training Centres under Government and two Centres under Voluntary institutions with an annual intake capacity of 250 candidates;
(iii) Laboratory Technicians' Training Centre with an annual intake capacity of 12 candidates with provision to admit 18 candidates;
(iv) Two Health Inspectors' Classes, one at Bangalore and the other at Belgaum, with an annual intake capacity of 100 and 25 respectively;

As against the Plan allocation of Rs. 261.17 lakhs for the Health Schemes in the Second Plan a sum of Rs. 224.20 lakhs was expended.

THIRD PLAN

Establishment of Primary Health Centres as part of the Community Development programme has been continued. As against the target of 116 Primary Health Centres in the Third Plan 73 have been established and 43 are to be started.

Thirty-five Primary Health Centres have been provided with buildings, while construction works for 80 Primary Health Centres are under various stages of progress. There is no provision for construction of buildings for the rest of the units due to limitation of plan ceilings.

The programme of starting Health Unit Type Dispensaries in Blocks of 15,000 population is making satisfactory progress. So far, 23 Health Units Type-Dispensaries have been sanctioned.

A programme for constructing 600 quarters for medical and paramedical staff is taken up. Mainly for want of funds, much progress could not be made. Till now, only 26 quarters have been completed and 62 are under various stages of progress.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

(i) Health Visitors

As against the target of training 150 Health Visitors during the Third Plan, 80 persons have been trained. Thirty candidates admitted in 1962-63 are undergoing the training at present. Another batch of 30 candidates has been selected.

(ii) Auxiliary Nurse Midwives

During 1963-64, the training centres were increased from 10 to 13—11 under Government and 2 under the management of voluntary

institutions—increasing the training potential from 250 to 380. So far 428 candidates have been trained during the III Plan Period as against the target of 68 candidates. The programme has been expanded to cope with the growing need in this category of personnel for the expanded maternity services both under plan and non-plan schemes.

(iii) Training of Health Laboratory Technicians

As against the plan target of 60 candidates, 29 candidates have been trained till now. Eighteen candidates are proposed to be admitted before 31st March 1964.

(iv) Training of Health Inspectors

The two classes started with an annual intake capacity of 125 are continued providing for an additional admission of 25 candidates. But the admission to the two classes could not be made in 1961-62 and 9 2-63 due to the change in the method of recruitment. One hundred and forty one candidates are now under training These were admitted early in 1963-64. They are expected to complete their training before 31st March 1 64.

The target of training 425 candidates will however be reached by the end of the III Plan as 300 candidates in all are expected to pass out in 1964 65 and 1965-66 in addition to 141 who will pass out before 31 March 1964.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The two chief programmes in operation are the National Malaria Eradication and Small-Pox Eradication schemes. As a result of intensive malaria eradication drive, the incidence of Malaria has almost reached the eradication point. Half the State is projected for maintenance. In the remaining half of the State, the eradication procedures are in progress in several stages.

The National Small-Pox Eradication Scheme was introduced at the end of 196 -62. So far 15.3 million Vaccinations have been performed covering a population of 19.2 million. The remaining population will be covered by the end of March 1964. In certain pockets where the percentage of coverage is less than 80 per cent mopping up operations are in progress.

Necessary steps for appointing additional staff for providing adequate maintenance are being taken.

The Filaria Control and the Leprosy Control measures are presently in operation through the Filaria Control Unit in South Kanara District and 10 Leprosy subsidiary centres in the different endemic districts.

Government have sanctioned in October 1963 expansion of the Leprosy Programme. The Programme is to start 20 Survey Education Training Centres and up-grade the subsidiary centre of Kollegal into a Control Centre. The existing centres provide coverage to an area having a population of about 7.50 lakhs and the expanded programme covers a population of about 11.50 lakhs.

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There was a programme for constructing a new Leprosarium at Bangalore. This was dropped and a programme of providing additional beds, etc., by additions and alteration to the existing Leprosarium at Bangalore at a cost of Rs. 2.33 lakhs is under progress. Work to the extent af Rs. 1.00 lakh which is the sanctioned allotment, are likely to be executed before 31st March 1964.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

The programme for the III Plan includes the starting of six new District Health Laboratories. For want of technical personnel and para Health Workers, the existing laboratories could not be fully equipped and hence, the programme of starting new Laboratories during the III Plan has not been taken up.

These Laboratories provide facilities of diagnostic analysis to both Government Medical Institutions and also to doctors, in private practice. In these laboratories the analysis of food and water is also being done.

Nine Buildings for District Health Laboratories have been completed till now and 2 works are under progress. These works are expected to be completed before the end of March 1964, except for minor works such as electric installations, etc.

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

During the III Plan 24 Rural and 5 Urban Centres have been sanctioned so far. There are now a total of 82 Rural and 22 Urban Family Planning Centres in the State.

There are 4 Regional Mobile Vasectomy Units which provide surgical facilities to the people who cannot avail of Family Planning Operation facilities in the hospitals. The three training centres started in II Plan are continued.

Contraceptives are distributed through all the Medical and Health Institutions. In 1962-63, contraceptives worth Rs. 7.33 lakhs have been distributed.

The District Family Planning Committees started in Second Plan to provide the much needed liaison between the public and the Family Planning Workers are continued.

The Family Planning Scheme is being re-organised on the suggestion of the Government of India and the existing family planning programmes are expected to undergo a thorough change during the next year.

MISC. HEALTH SCHEMES

The Bureau of Health Education re-organised during the Second Plan is being continued. The Bureau of Nutrition sanctioned at the end of 1962-63 is to be formed. The proposal for taking up School Health Services is under consideration of Government.

The overall allotment for the first three years of the Third Plan is Rs. 313.19 lakhs. The expenditure in 1961-62 and 1962 63 was Rs. 209.85 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure for the year 1963-64 is Rs. 89.45 lakhs. The total expenditure for three years would be of the order of Rs. 299.30 lakhs.

Brief Particulars of the Important Events in the Department in the First Three Years of the Present Plan and future Programmes with reference to the Plan Allocation in respect of Plan Schemes.

The Plan programme for health, inclusive of State share towards the centrally sponsored schemes, carried an allocation of Rs. 567.15 lakhs for the entire Third Plan. The allocation phased for 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 was Rs. 84.40, Rs. 181.01 and Rs. 130.83 lakhs, respectively. As against this allocation, allotments sanctioned are Rs. 89.85, Rs.123.00 and Rs. 90.34 lakhs respectively. The allocation phased for the year 1964-65 is Rs. 97.62 lakhs whereas the provision fixed for Public Health Schemes within the plan ceiling is Rs. 83 00 lakhs. As a result of the reduction in the allotments for 1962-63 and 1963-64, some of the targets especially for the construction of quarters for the staff and the Primary Health Centres buildings may not be achieved fully.

Important events or activities outside the plan :—

In the year 1960, medical institutions at and below taluk level were transferred to the control of Public Health Department.

The Mysore Village Panchayat and Local Bodies Act, 1959 came into force with effect from 1st November 1959 making the village panchayats and Taluk Boards responsible to meet the health needs of local importance.

Since the Plague was persistently lurking in certain taluks of Kolar District, bordering Andhra and Madras States, a comprehensive Plague Control Scheme has been taken up in 1963-64 costing Rs. 6.95 lakhs. Due to the intensive B.H.C. spraying in the district, the incidence of the disease has come down. After the first round of spraying completed in July 1963, no village has reported the out-break of Plague. Under the Subsidiary Plan of operations, UNICEF have supplied equipment to 66 Primary Health Centres and 5 District Health Laboratories, 12 vehicles for the itineration of District Health Officers and 59 vehicles for the Primary Health Centres besides supplying teaching aids, text books and vehicles to the training programmes.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

During the First Plan period (1.51-56), out of a total Plan provision of Rs. 50-92 lakhs only a sum of Rs. 22-57 lakhs was actually spent, achieving the following targets.

Additional Dispensaries	...	...	45
Additional beds ...	...	...	75
Mobile Dispensaries ...	...	...	5

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Number of doctors deputed for higher studies ...	25
Additional beds in Sanatoria	78

During the Second Plan period (1956–61) an expenditure of Rs. 332.00 lakhs was incurred against a total allotment of Rs. 358 28 lakhs. The achievements are as listed below :

Medical College	1
Dental College	1
Additional beds	1,175
V. D. Clinics	6
Dental Clinics	8
No. of doctors deputed for higher studies	140
Additional Nurses trained	66
Additional Midwives trained	140
Training of Radiographers	22
Opticians and Refarctionists trained ...	11
No. of doctors trained in short term courses in Radiology and Anæsthesiology	45
T. B. Clinics	10
T. B. Demonstration and Training Centre ...	1
T. B. Sanatorium	1
T. B. After-care and Rehabilitation Centre ...	1

The most important event during the first three years of the III Plan period, is the starting of a Medical College at Bellary during 1961-62 with an initial admission of 75 students. In the same year, 30 additional students were admitted to the Karnatak Medical College, Hubli increasing its admission strength from 120 to 150. Amobile X-ray Unit was attached to the T. B. Demonstration and Training Centre, Bangalore to cover the City area. A child guidance clinic was established at Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore, and an ambulance van was supplied to the District Hospital at Bidar.

During 1962-63, one more cottage Hospital was opened at Bagalkot and 412 additional beds provided in major and District Hospitals.

Several building works were sanctioned for the Medical Colleges such as additional hostels for students, expansion of Departments, pre-professional buildings and additional ward blocks for the hospitals attached to Medical Colleges.

Fifty additional beds were provided at the T. B. Sanatorium, Mudushedde. A T. B. Clinic at Karwar and a Dental Clinic at Hassan were established.

Post-graduate courses in Surgery, Medicine and Ophthalmology were started at Bangalore and full time teaching units sanctioned for Colleges.

One hundred and seventy-five additional candidates were admitted for Nurses training with 2 additional training Centres.

During the remaining period of the III Five Year Plan, the Bellary Medical College has to be developed, and the District Hospitals at Belgaum and Gulbarga have to be improved with additional beds and specialist Departments.

Noticeable improvements have been achieved in the Medical Department during the year 1963-64 in the direction of Medical Care, Medical Education, training of para-medical personnel, etc.

Under Medical Care, Specialist facilities have been increased at District Hospitals by appointing Honorary Medical and Assistant Medical Officers to the extent their services are available. Increased accommodation for inpatients has been provided by adding 540 beds. Several new buildings are under construction which will provide for 1,024 additional beds at Major and District Hospitals.

The need for a good number of doctors has been keenly felt for some time now and this question has been the focus of attention of the Central and State Governments, and the National Emergency, has made this issue all the more important. To solve this problem to some extent, 325 additional candidates have been admitted to the Medical Colleges, thus bringing the total admission strength to 750 as against the previous years strength of 525. Further, with a view to turn out more Doctors at the earliest time, the University has been holding the M.B.B.S., examination thrice in a year, instead of twice as was done hitherto.

Besides the four State-run Medical Colleges, three Private Medical Colleges are coming up. This is calculated to increase the existing facilities in those areas for the treatment and service to the general public.

Refresher Courses, have been introduced to encourage Medical Practitioners to refresh their knowledge by association with Surgeons, Physicians, etc.

All attempts are being made to solve the problem of dearth of teachers in Medical Colleges. The number of doctors returning after post-graduate courses both from inside and outside India is gradually increasing, thus improving the position of availability of specialists both for Medical Colleges and Hospitals. To maintain this inflow, Government have been deputing 35 doctors every year for post-graduate studies. In addition to these, Post graduate courses in Surgery, Medicine, Ophthalmology, Anatomy and Pharmacy are also continued in the State Medical Colleges at Mysore and Bangalore.

Nurses' training and Ward Sisters' Training in Physio-Therapy has been continued in addition to training of Radiographers, X-Ray Technicians, and laboratory technicians.

For the control and treatment of Tuberculosis, three District Tuberculosis Centres have been started at Mangalore, Tumkur and Chitradurga, extending the scope of each centre to cover the respective districts and 100 additional beds have been added to the S.D.S. Sanatorium, Bangalore.

The construction of the Dental College building at Bangalore, which was started during the Second Five-Year Plan, was completed and the College was inaugurated in the new building on 3rd January 1964.

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Special Pædiatric Departments were opened at Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli, Mangalore and Shimoga with UNICEF assistance.

Training Courses in Physiotherapy and Ward administration were started.

With a view to prevent any possible leakage in the collection of Hospital fees, two posts of "Special Revenue Inspectors" have been created, one for the Combined Hospitals at Bangalore and one at Mysore on an experimental basis for one year.

DRUGS CONTROL DEPARTMENT

During the Third Plan period, the Drugs Control Administration started functioning in all parts of the State with the creation of six independent divisions each in charge of a well trained, experienced officer of Gazetted status, working under an independent Drugs Controller.

The Drugs Testing Laboratory has started functioning with the appointment of a full time Superintendent, and analysis of most of the drugs can be now undertaken. Further, a full-fledged laboratory is being set-up in a separate building under construction which will be completed soon.

The creation of the new Department has enabled the State to overcome successfully the handicaps which it had to face when the enforcement was initiated in the year 1957 soon after States Reorganisation, and tighten up the Drugs Control Administration.

One of the important activities outside the plan will be to extend rigorous enforcement particularly to the mofussil areas.

The Department continued to shoulder the various responsibilities entrusted to it and has taken effective steps for the eradication of spurious and sub-standard drugs.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SCHEME

Out of 215 City and Town Municipalities, 69 towns had protected water supply before the First Plan Period. One hundred and forty-five Water Supply and Drainage Schemes costing Rs. 1,930·86 lakhs are in progress.

The following table indicates the expenditure incurred during the Three Plan periods:—

	Rs. in lakhs
First Plan	364.06
Second Plan	636 17
Third Plan	492.48
(First three years anticipated) ...	1,492.71

The Plan Ceiling will have been exceeded by the end of the current year. During Second Plan, Water Supply was provided to 22 towns in addition to improvements to Water Supply in 44 towns. Under-ground drainage was provided in 2 towns.

It is proposed to take up 39 Water Supply Schemes and 14 Drainage Schemes during the Third Plan period. One hundred and thirty towns are expected to be provided with protected water supply and 18 towns with underground drainage facilities by the end of the Third Plan.

DEPARTMENT OF TOWN PLANNING

The Mysore Town and Country Planning Act, 1961, will be enforced now that both the Houses of the Legislature have recently passed the Mysore Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 1963. The Town Planning Department has prepared a comprehensive programme of work estimated to cost Rs 31 lakhs to be taken up during the Third Five Year Plan with Central assistance. Under the Centrally sponsored schemes, the following plans have been taken up and are in progress :—

(1) Master Plan for Bangalore, Metropolitan Planning Area.
(2) Master Plans for Belgaum, Hubli-Dharwar, Gulbarga, Mangalore and Bhadravathi.

In addition to this work, the Town Planning Department has taken up the survey, which is a prerequisite for the preparation of Master Plans, in respect of the following towns :—

Gadag-Betgeri, Tumkur, Saundatti-Yellamma, Hassan, Shimoga, Hospet, Bagalkot and Nippani.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD.

The City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore, has undertaken the important scheme of formation of the new road, *viz.*, B. V. Krishnaiengar Road, for which Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 12 lakhs. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 5.44 lakhs has so far been drawn by the Trust Board. The City Improvement Trust Board has on its hand, a number of improvement works within and outside the Corporation limits. During the years 1962-63 and 1963-64, the Trust Board has repaid to Government Rs. 5 lakhs as against the total loan of Rs. 56 lakhs drawn by it.

BANGALORE CORPORATION

With a view to implementing the recommendations of the Bangalore Metropolitan Board, the City of Bangalore Corporation Act, 1949, has been amended recently so as to include the villages referred to in the Board's report within the Corporation limits. Government have also issued a preliminary notification notifying the intention of extending the boundary limits of the Bangalore Corporation.

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In order to improve the Water Supply position of Bangalore City, a Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 26 crores has been prepared by Government and legislation to constitute an independent and autonomous Board known as Water and Sewage Board is under consideration of Government in consultation with the Government of India.

HUBLI-DHARWAR CORPORATION

With the establishment of a unified Municipal Corporation for the twin cities of Hubli-Dharwar in 1962, the development of the area lying between the two units is the main problem facing the Hubli-Dharwar Corporation which has been doing its best in that behalf by establishing an industrial zone, etc. The Corporation is also contemplating to construct its central offices and staff quarters between Hubli-Dharwar. Government have recently notified that the present District Transport Service between Hubli and Dharwar run by the Road Transport Corporation, will be converted into a City Service which will facilitates the development of the area.

UNIFORM MUNICIPAL LAW

At present the Municipalities in the State are governed by different Municipal Laws which are in force in the integrated parts of the State. A uniform Municipal Bill has already been passed by the Legislative Assembly and is expected to become Law soon.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

There were no schemes of the Labour Department under the First Five-Year Plan. The Department has taken up several schemes during the Second and Third Five-Year Plan periods, and the progress achieved in respect thereof is indicated briefly in the following paras:—

STARTING OF LABOUR WELFARE CENTRES

Six Labour Welfare Centres were started at Mysore, Gulbarga, Bijapur and Yeshwantpur to extend Labour Welfare activities and provide recreation to the workers. These centres worked under the supervision of the Labour Officers of the respective places. The Centres are provided with musical instruments, Radio, indoor and out door games materials, sewing machines and toys.

It is contemplated to start nine additional Labour Welfare Centres during the Third Plan period on the same pattern of the Second Plan period. Four Centres have been started and are functioning at Bijapur, Dandeli, Siddapur and Raichur. It is proposed to start five centres during the last two years of the Third Plan.

EXPANSION OF LABOUR WELFARE ACTIVITIES

With a view to educating the working class by means of audio-visua methods such as film shows on improved method of productivity, safety measures, training within industry, etc. This scheme was taken up during the Second Plan period. Two hundred and forty-three shows were arranged during the Plan period and a large number of workers witnessed these shows and appreciated them.

During the Third Plan period, it is proposed to construct buildings to house the Labour Welfare Centres. As against a target of providing at least seven buildings to some of the Labour Welfare Centres, one building has already been purchased for the Labour Welfare Centre at Mysore and two buildings on sites newly purchased are nearing completion for the Labour Welfare Centres at Bapujinagar and Dandeli.

EXPANSION OF LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Consequent on the enforcement of the provision of the Plantation Labour Act and Minimum Wages Act and the Rules thereunder, posts of four Plantation Labour Inspectors and 19 Minimum Wages Inspectors were created during Second Five-Year Plan.

Recently, with a view to have efficient enforcement of the provisions of the Labour Acts, the Inspectorate for the administration of each of the Acts has been reorganised into one unit. A new division called the implementation and evaluation division was created during the Second Plan period to tackle question of discipline, grievance machinery, non-implementation of awards and agreements under the various Labour Laws.

BANKING FACILITIES TO THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

With a view to affording relief to the Industrial Workers indebted to money-lenders, a scheme to provide credit facilities at reasonable rates of interest on co-operative basis was taken up and it is now under the charge of a co-operative officer deputed by the Co operative Department.

To check the soaring prices of essential commodities and to enable the workers to get foodgrains, etc., at fair prices, action to open consumers co-operative stores in the industrial concerns employing more than 300 workers is being pursued by the Labour Department and Co-operation Department under the scheme contemplated by Government of India.

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING

The Craftsmen and allied Training Schemes continued to receive priority in order to (i) ensure a steady flow of skilled workers for industry, (ii) raise the quality and quantity of production by the systematic training of workers, and (iii) reduce unemployment among educated youth by equipping them for suitable industrial employment. During the Second Plan period, 960 seats were implemented and in the Third Plan period the seats so far implemented are 1,440. During the current year two Industrial Training Centres were opened, one at Bijapur and

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the other at Hassan. Fourteen Industrial Training Institutes/Centres are now functioning in the State. The employment opportunities for craftsmen are being increased.

In order to implement the full sanctioned seats under the plan and to provide greater attention and increased facilities, the Industrial Training Centres now located in the premises of the Polytechnics are proposed to be converted as full-fledged institutes with whole-time staff as and when permanent buildings which are under various stages of construction get ready.

APPRENTICESHIP ACT

The Apprenticeship Act, 196 has since come into force and the provisions are being implemented in the State in consultation with the Government of India. Under this scheme by 1st July 1965, 916 candidates will receive training.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

In order to provide quick employment assistance to employment seekers both in private and public sector, a net work of employment exchanges, one in each district has now been established and they are functioning. A Special Employment Exchange exclusively for the physically handicapped persons has been started in Bangalore. With a view to extending the employment assistance to rural areas, four units of Employment Information and Assistance Bureau have also been started at Pavagada, Yadavgiri, Shirhatti and Nagamangala Taluks.

FACTORIES AND BOILERS

The number of factories has increased steadily and there are 2,619 factories on the registers of the Department. To improve the efficiency of the working of the Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers and to enforce the provisions of the Acts effectively, a wholetime post of Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers was created and filled by a technically qualified Officer.

THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

The E.S.I. Scheme is a measure of social security, concerned with the welfare of labour and based on the E.S.I. Act of Parliament of 1948. It is essentially a scheme of health insurance, both compulsory and contributory—compulsory in the sense that as soon as it is implemented in any area every employee becomes an "insured person", and contributory in the sense that employees and employers both must contribute on certain basis. The scheme covers labour employed including staff but not members of Armed Forces nor any person whose salary in the aggregate exceeds Rs. 400 a month.

The E.S.I. Act is administered by an autonomous body called the E.S.I. Corporation with Headquarters at Delhi. The body consists of

(1) Members of Parliament; (2) Employers' representives; (3) Employees' representatives; (4) Representatives of the Medical Profession; and (5) representatives of Central and State Governments. The Mysore State is represented by the Secretary to Government, P.H., Labour and Municipal Administration Department.

The E.S.I. Corporation collects contributions from the employers and the employees and arranges for cash benefits of four types—sickness benefit, maternity benefit, temporary disablement and permanent disablement benefit. It is a statutory responsibility of the State Government to provide the medical benefit which is the most important benefit to all the factory workers covered by the Scheme. The Corporation meets 7/8th of the total cost of the medical benefit while 1/8th of the cost is met by the State Government since provision of medical benefit is the responsibility of the State.

In Mysore State, the Scheme was introduced in Bangalore on 28th July 1958 and was extended subsequently to Mysore, Mangalore, Hubli, Dandeli and Belgaum. The total number of beneficiaries so far is 1,40,000 family units. During 1963-64, the scheme was extended to cashew workers at Mangalore and its extension to Gulbarga and Gokak is being pursued. It is proposed to bring it into effect in Gulbarga and Gokak during the current official year. In the coming year another 12,000 workers will come under its coverage with the starting of the scheme at Davangere, Harihar and Kollegal and at a few more smaller centres.

There is a well equipped and full-fledged E S.I. Hospital at Rajajinagar, Bangalore with a bed strength of 170 for the exclusive use of E.S.I. patients. For "out-door care" for insured persons and their families, there are 24 dispensaries in various parts of Bangalore, in addition to three part-time dispensaries and four employers' facility utilisation dispensaries on payment of capitation fee. In other centres, there are six E.S.I. Dispensaries and three employers facility utilisation dispensaries. In Mangalore however "out-door care" is the responsibility of 29 private medical practitioners under "panel system". On account of the paucity of doctors, the State Government has proposed the introduction of panel-*cum*-service system at Bangalore in lieu of the existing service system and the same is receiving consideration of the E.S.I. Corporation.

COMMERCIAL TAXES DEPARTMENT

The Commercial Taxes Department administered the levy and collection of taxes under the Mysore Sales Tax Act, the Central Sales Tax Act, the Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, the Agricultural Income Tax Act, the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act and the Mysore Betting Tax Act. The Building Tax was added to the roster of taxes from 1st January 1964.

The bulk of the tax revenues collected by the Department is from the Sales Taxes under the Mysore Sales Tax Act, the Central Sales Tax

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Act and the Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act. Out of an estimated revenue of Rs 1,56,00 lakhs from all the taxes administered by the Department, taxes from the above three sources are expected to come to Rs. 1,375 lakhs. This represents an increase of 177.2 per cent over the realisations in 1957-58 under those heads. The above amount does not include the State's share of Additional Excise Duty on tobacco, sugar and textiles which is levied in lieu of Sales Tax on these commodities and which would amount to about Rs. 169 lakhs. The percentage of revenue from Sales Tax to the total Revenues of the State has increased from 8 5 per cent in 1957-58 to 12.3 per cent in 1963-64.

The increase in sales tax revenue is attributable partly to the rising trend of business activity and partly to the increased rates of tax on several commodities introduced by the second Amendment Act of 1962. The assessment work of the officers has also been stepped up. The number of registered dealers has increased from 43,604 in 1957-58 to 71,716 in 1962-63 and the number of assessments from 21,623 in 1957-58 to 66,168 in 1963-64. The year-to-year increases are shown in the appended statement. Special measures were taken to combat evasion of tax by creation of an Intelligence Section attached to the office of the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes whose jurisdiction now extends over the whole of Bangalore Urban District Evasion of taxes on goods entering Bangalore by road has been considerably reduced during the current year by the establishment of five check posts around Bangalore City. One lakh thirty-six thousand four hundred and fifty-nine goods carrying vehicles were checked, 310 dealers were registered, 1,96 cases were booked and penalty amounts of Rs. 1,65,425.94 were collected up to 31st December 1963. However, in cases involving trifling or minor technical irrregularities, the offences were either excused or permitted to be compounded on payment of nominal amounts of penalty. It is proposed to establish similar check-posts around other important business centres in the State in the coming financial year.

The rates of tax on luxury goods have been increased in the amendment to the Sales Tax Act which was passed by the Legislature in 1963. This amending Act has now received the assent of the President and will come into force from 1st April 1964.

Prior to 1st January 1959, the Entertainment Tax was being administered by the Revenue Department in the Old Madras Karnataka and ex-Mysore areas and by local bodies in Coorg. As this system did not work well and as there were heavy arrears of tax under this head, the administration of Entertainments Tax was transferred to the Commercial Taxes Department. The revenue from Entertainments Tax has increased by 80.5 per cent, from Rs. 63 lakhs in 1959-60 to an estimated amount of Rs. 1.0 lakhs in 1963-64. This is partly attributable to the levy of a surcharge of 25 per cent of tax from 1st October 1962. A health cess of 9 nP. in the rupee is also being levied on entertainment tax amounts from 1st April 1962. Ninety per cent of

entertainment tax collected is allotted to local bodies. About Rs. 81 lakhs will therefore be assigned to local bodies during 1963-64.

Agricultural Income Tax is expected to yield Rs. 67 lakhs during the current year. There are 31 Agricultural Income Tax Officers in the State of whom only six are full-time assessing officers, the remaining twenty-eight being Assistant Commissioners in charge of Revenue Sub-Divisions who are functioning as Agricultural Income Tax Officers in addition to their other duties. As this system has not worked satisfactorily either from the point of view of creation of demand or collection of arrears, it is proposed to create six Agricultural Income-tax circles in addition to the six circles already existing. When this arrangement comes into force both disposal of assessments and collection of revenue is expected to improve. Appeals from orders of Agricultural Income Tax Officers which were being heard by Deputy Commissioners of Districts were transferred to the jurisdictional Deputy Commissioners of Commercial Taxes from 1st January 1964. The Second Amendment Act 1963 provides for an appeal to the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal against the orders of Deputy Commissioners. The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes retains powers or revisions only in cases prejudicial to revenue. The scheme of appeals and revision in the Agricultural Income Tax Act has therefore been made to correspond with that envisaged in the Mysore Sales Tax Act.

The Mysore Buildings Tax Act came into force from 1st January 1964. The administration of the Act in Municipal and Corporation areas is vested in the concerned local bodies. The jurisdictional Assistant Commercial Tax Officers have been notified as the assessing officers in respect of the other areas mentioned in the Act.

The sugarcane cess previously levied by this Department under the Sugarcane Cess Act was replaced by the purchase tax of 15 per cent on sugarcane on 1st October 1961. There are however arrears of nearly Rs. 25 lakhs under the inoperative enactment of which a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs is the subject matter of appeal before the High Court.

The different sales tax enactments inherited by the State as the result of States Reorganisation were replaced by a uniform Sales Tax Act applying to all the component regions and this came into effect from 1st October 1957. Consequently there was a reoganisation of the Department in November 1957 to bring about uniformity in the administrative pattern also. The inter-State seniority list of Gazetted Officers was published on 26th September 1963. The inter-State seniority list of non-gazetted officers has been prepared and is under scrutiny. Under the present set up there are 140 assessing officers in the State consisting of 55 Commercial Tax Officers and 65 Assistant Commercial Tax Officers. Appellate and supervisory functions over these officers are performed by six Deputy Commissioners. There is also Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes in each division for inspection of subordinate offices. There is an Intelligence Section attached to the office of the Commi-

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ssioner of Commercial Taxes with an Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes in charge. The bifurcation of Bangalore Division into two full-fledged divisions has resulted in prompt disposal of appeals and more effective supervision over the work of the officers. The Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Belgaum I, is now in-charge of Dharwar and North Kanara Districts. The special Commercial Tax Officers appointed for assessment work under the Bombay Sales Tax Act, have, after completion of their work, been posted as Additional Commercial Tax Officers to heavy circles. This has resulted in better disposal of assessment and increased collections.

The revenue of the Department is expected to improve further as a result of the enforcement of the Buildings Tax Act, the proposed manning of the Agricultural Income Tax Department by full-time assessing officers and the establishment of check-posts around important business centres in the State in addition to those around Bangalore which are already functioning.

NUMBER of DEALERS

As at the end of	*Number of Registered dealers*	*Number of assessed*	*To be assessed*
1957—58 ...	43,604	24,623	18,981
19 8—59 ...	53, 13	4 ,881	12,132
1959—60 ...	58,666	46,632	12,034
1960—61 ...	63,703	50,283	13,415
1961—62 ...	68,0 4	55,529	12,555
1962—63 ...	71,716	66,168	5,548

CENTRAL SALES TAX

Year	*Demand*	*Collection*	*Balance*
			(Rs. in lakhs)
1957—58 ...	15.91	15.54	0 37
1958—59 ...	85.91	82.60	3.31
1959—60 ...	10 94	83.24	20.69
1960—61 ...	107.97	94.41	13.56
1961—62 ...	126.95	113.27	13.68
1962—63 ...	147.49	134.28	13.21

MYSORE SALES OF MOTOR SPIRIT TAXATION ACT

			(Rs. in lakhs)
1957—58 ...	38.56	38.34	5.22
1958—59 ...	85.46	83.44	2.02
1959—60 ...	96.25	95.30	0.95
1960—61 ...	120.72	120.10	0.63
1961—62 ...	128.39	127.72	0 67
1962—63 ...	147.63	147.36	0.27

MYSORE ENTERTAINMENT TAX ACT

				(*Rs. in lakhs*)
1958—59 :				
Ent Tax	...	13.55	13.01	0.54
Show Tax	...	1.11	0.94	0.17
1959—60 :				
Ent. Tax	...	58.54	58.07	0.48
Show Tax	...	4.36	4.15	0.21
1960—61 :				
Ent Tax	...	66.34	65.96	0.38
Show Tax	...	4.48	4.29	0.18
1961—62 :				
Ent. Tax	...	75.07	74.98	0.09
Show Tax	...	4.53	4.38	0.16
1962—63 :				
Ent. Tax	...	93.66	93.25	0.41
Show Tax	...	5.33	5.18	0.15

MYSORE AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX ACT

(Including old arrears).

Year		*Demand*	*Collection*	*Balance* (*Rs. in lakhs*)
1957—58	...	63.49	54.77	8.72
1958—59	...	129.38	103.85	25.53
1959—60	...	112.33	94.49	17.84
1960—61	...	103.58	81.14	22.44
1961—62	...	89.38	62.76	26.62
1962—63	...	102.70	80.26	22.44

ARREARS AND CURRENT—MYSORE SALES TAX ACT—DEMAND, COLLECTION, BALANCE UNDER ALL HEADS

(Licence fee, Registration fee and Miscellaneous).

Year		*Demand*	*Collection*	*Balance* (*Rs. in lakhs*)
1957—58	...	205.85	134.10	71.75
1958—59	...	668.27	488.95	179.32
1959—60	...	730.33	535.79	194.54
1960—61	...	760.42	599.06	161.36
1961—62	...	874.54	709.92	164.62
1962—63	...	1013.74	844.44	169.30

LAND GRANT

On 1st November 1956, different rules regarding the disposal of land were in force in the Mysore Area, the Hyderabad area, the Bombay area, the Coorg District and the Madras area. After integration, it was

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found desirable to have uniform rules applicable to the New State of Mysore. Uniform procedure regarding grant of land was introduced during 1960. An extent of 16,08 938 acres was then available. A large extent of land has since been disposed of for cultivation. The figures relating to the exact extent of land actually disposed of for cultivation after the new rules came into force are not available. It may, however, be stated that about 4 lakhs of acres have been disposed of. Out of the balance of 12 lakhs of acres, about 8 lakhs of acres would either have to be transferred to the Forest Department or is uncultivable. The net balance available for cultivation and which is yet to be disposed of is about 4 lakhs of acres.

In order to expedite the disposal of darkhast cases and to find out the area available for agricultural purposes in the State, detailed instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioners to constitute Committees for each Taluk consisting of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Sub-Division in which the taluk is situated, as Convener and the Divisional Forest Officer, the Excise Officer, the District Veterinary Officer and the President of the Taluk Board as Members and to examine the extent to which lands now classed as Forest Date Reserve and Amrit Mahal Kaval could be thrown open for cultivation and the lands classed as assessed waste and unassessed waste vesting in the Revenue Department could be transferred to the Forest Department for purposes of afforestation. The work of the Committees is in progress and it is hoped to finalise the matter after receiving the reports of the Committees by the end of June 1964.

INAM ABOLITION

A sum of Rs. 1,38,23,584-25 nP. has been paid as compensation for Inams Abolition under the Mysore Acts up to the end of 30th June 1963 including the amount on bonds issued and the interest paid. A sum of Rs. 1,99,536 78 nP. has been awarded as aggregate amount of compensations for Inams Abolition under Bombay Merged Territories and Areas (J. A.) Act, 1953 up to the end of 30th June 1963 in the Bombay area and a sum of Rs. O. S. 58,83,262-15-1 / Rs I.G. 50,42,796-13-0 has been awarded as compensation for the Jagirs abolished in Gulbarga Division up to the end of 30th June 1963.

A sum of Rs. 75,627-90 nP. has been realised as Nazarana under Section 4 (2) of the Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Watans Abolitions Act, 1950 to the end of 30th June 1963 and a sum of Rs. 29,620.02 nP. has been realised as compensations paid under Section 7 of the B. P. & K. W. A. Act, 1950.

Out of 4,257 Inam villages in Mysore, Gulbarga and Bangalore Divisions, 4,242 Inam villages have been so far vested in Government leaving a balance of 15 Inam villages to be vested.

The details of the Inam villages vested/to be vested are as follows:—

		No. of Inams villages	Vested	To be Vested
1. Mysore Division	...	641	635	6
2. Bangalore Division	...	1,465	1,456	9
3. Gulbarga Division	...	2,151	2,151	...
		4,257	4,242	15

LAND DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS, SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Land Development is closely connected with agriculture. It is of paramount importance that the Land Records should be brought up-to-date. Three Schemes under Land Development are included under Third Five Year Plan, *viz.*, prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings, Cadastral Survey of Inam Villages and the Record of Rights and Agricultural Statistics.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS.

The Scheme of Consolidation of Holdings is in force in the four Districts of Belgaum Division and in one District of Gulbarga Division. It is not in force in the other areas of the State. The Scheme is eligible for Central assistance to the extent of 25 per cent of the gross expenditure. The object of the scheme is to bring together scattered holdings into compact blocks and thereby increase agricultural production. Consolidation is a direct method of curing evils of fragmentation. A provision of Rs. 1.10 lakhs has been made during the year 1963-64 for consolidating 1,05,000 acres of land. An outlay of Rs. 3.36 lakhs is proposed for consolidating 2.20 lakhs of acres for 1964-65. The scheme has been enforced in respect of 637 villages covering an area of 13.891 lakhs of acres up to September 1963 since the inception of the scheme.

CADASTRAL SURVEY OF INAM VILLAGES.

There were 2,103 Inam Villages in the Old Mysore area. Out of them, 1,792 villages have been surveyed and 1,232 villages have been settled up to the end of March 1963. From 1st April 1963 up to the end of November 1963, 113 villages have been surveyed and 17 villages have been settled, leaving a balance of 398 villages for Survey and 854 for Hissa Survey and Settlement. In order to get this item of work completed expeditiously in the interest of Revenue to the State, this item has been included in the Third Five Year Plan. The work is